

SEC. 756. There is hereby appropriated \$400,000 to carry out section 1672(g)(4)(B) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925(g)(4)(B)) as amended by section 7209 of Public Law 115–334.

SEC. 757. For necessary expenses associated with cotton classing activities pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 55, to include equipment and facility upgrades, and in addition to any other funds made available for this purpose, there is appropriated \$4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That amounts made available in this section shall be treated as funds collected by fees authorized under Mar. 4, 1923, ch. 288, §5, 42 Stat. 1518, as amended (7 U.S.C. 55).

SEC. 758. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Department of Agriculture may be used to move any staff office or any agency from the mission area in which it was located on August 1, 2018, to any other mission area or office within the Department in the absence of the enactment of specific legislation affirming such move.

SEC. 759. The Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, may use funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program and the Watershed Rehabilitation Program carried out pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), and for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program carried out pursuant to section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2203) to provide technical services for such programs pursuant to section 1252(a)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3851(a)(1)), notwithstanding subsection (c) of such section.

SEC. 760. In administering the pilot program established by section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), the Secretary of Agriculture may, for purposes of determining entities eligible to receive assistance, consider those communities which are “Areas Rural in Character”: Provided, That not more than 10 percent of the funds made available under the heading “Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program” for the purposes of the pilot program established by section 779 of Public Law 115–141 may be used for this purpose.

SEC. 761. There is hereby appropriated \$29,700,000 for the Goodfellow Federal facility, to remain available until expended, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Food Safety and Inspection Service”.

SEC. 762. Hereafter, none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel—

(1) to inspect horses under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 603);

(2) to inspect horses under section 903 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 104–127); or

(3) to implement or enforce section 352.19 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

SEC. 763. There is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, for an additional amount for “Agricultural Programs—Processing, Research, and Marketing—Office of the Secretary”, \$5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for necessary expenses, under such terms and conditions determined by the Secretary, related to testing soil, water, or agricultural products for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at the request of an agricultural producer, assisting agricultural producers affected by PFAS contamination with costs related to mitigate the impacts to their operation that have resulted from such contamination and indemnifying agricultural producers for the value of unmarketable crops, livestock, and other agricultural products related to PFAS contamination: Provided, That the Secretary

shall prioritize such assistance to agricultural producers in states and territories that have established a tolerance threshold for PFAS in a food or agricultural product: Provided further, That, not later than 90 days after the end of fiscal year 2023, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory and the status of the amounts obligated and plans for further expenditure, and include improvements that can be made to U.S. Department of Agriculture programs, either administratively or legislatively, to increase support for agricultural producers impacted by PFAS contamination and to enhance scientific knowledge on PFAS uptake in crops and livestock and PFAS mitigation and remediation methods and disseminate such knowledge to agricultural producers.

SEC. 764. Any future compliance date for any provision of the Food and Drug Administration’s final rule entitled “Milk and Cream Products and Yogurt Products; Final Rule To Revoke the Standards for Lowfat Yogurt and Nonfat Yogurt and To Amend the Standard for Yogurt” (86 Fed. Reg. 31117, June 11, 2021) for which the agency is exercising enforcement discretion or that is stayed as a result of objections timely filed under 21 U.S.C. 371(e)(2), shall be established no earlier than January 1 of the year that is three years after either:

(a) Final action upon such objection(s) is taken by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; or

(b) The party withdraws such objection(s).

SEC. 765. In addition to the amount of reimbursement for administrative and operating expenses available for crop insurance contracts described in subsection (a)(2)(F) of section III of the 2023 Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA) that cover agricultural commodities described in section 101 of title I of the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note), there is hereby appropriated \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, to pay, with respect to such contracts for the 2021 reinsurance year, an amount that is equal to the difference between the amount to be paid pursuant to the SRA for the applicable reinsurance year and the amount that would be paid if such contracts were not subject to a reduction described in subsection (a)(2)(G) of section III of the SRA but subject to a reimbursement rate equal to 17.5 percent of the net book premium.

SEC. 766. There is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, for an additional amount for “Agricultural Programs—Processing, Research, and Marketing—Office of the Secretary”, \$10,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to address assistance for disasters occurring in calendar year 2022.

SEC. 767. In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, to provide relief payments for frontline grocery workers through the Farmworker and Food Worker Relief Grant Program of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SEC. 768. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to review or approve an application under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) or section 351(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(a)(3)) that is submitted by a sponsor located in Russia, unless such application is for a drug that is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening condition and for which there is an unmet medical treatment need.

SEC. 769. The Secretary of Agriculture shall take such actions as may be necessary to prohibit the purchase of agricultural land located in the United States by companies owned, in full or in part, by the People’s Republic of China, Russia, North Korea, or Iran.

This Act may be cited as the “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023”.

DIVISION B—WAYS & MEANS

SEC. 1101. ADDITION OF VACCINES AGAINST COVID-19 TO LIST OF TAXABLE VACCINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4132(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph: “(Q) Any vaccine against COVID-19.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) SALES, ETC.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to sales and uses on or after the later of—

(A) the first day of the first month which begins more than 4 weeks after the date of the enactment of this Act, or

(B) the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services lists any vaccine against COVID-19 for purposes of compensation for any vaccine-related injury or death through the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

(2) DELIVERIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1) and section 4131 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, in the case of sales on or before the effective date described in such paragraph for which delivery is made after such date, the delivery date shall be considered the sale date.

SEC. 1102. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

DIVISION C

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND CONCUR IN SENATE AMENDMENT

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1518, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 1082; H.R. 5349; H.R. 6218; H.R. 6220; H.R. 6221; H.R. 6611; H.R. 6630; H.R. 6725; H.R. 7832; H.R. 8665; S. 558; and S. 789; and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7077.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the Senate amendment to H.R. 7077.

The text of the bill and the Senate amendment to H.R. 7077 are as follows:

SAMI’S LAW

H.R. 1082

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Sami’s Law”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **PASSENGER.**—The term “passenger” means an individual who is matched with a TNC driver through a TNC platform.

(2) **TNC DRIVER.**—The term “TNC driver” means an individual who contracts with a transportation network company and provides transportation services facilitated through a TNC platform in exchange for compensation or payment of a fee from a passenger.

(3) **TNC PLATFORM.**—The term “TNC platform” means an online-enabled application or digital network made available by a transportation network company to connect passengers to TNC drivers for the purpose of a TNC driver providing prearranged transportation services.

(4) **TNC VEHICLE.**—The term “TNC vehicle” means a vehicle (also known as a “ride-hailing vehicle”) that is—

(A) owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by a TNC driver; and

(B) used by the TNC driver to provide to passengers prearranged transportation services facilitated through a TNC platform.

(5) **TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY; TNC.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The terms “transportation network company” and “TNC” mean a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity that makes available a TNC platform to connect passengers to TNC drivers in exchange for compensation or payment of a fee in order for the TNC driver to transport the passenger using a TNC vehicle.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “transportation network company” and “TNC” does not include—

(i) a shared-expense carpool or vanpool arrangement that is not intended to generate profit for the driver; or

(ii) microtransit or other dedicated services provided exclusively on behalf of a government entity, a nonprofit organization, or a third-party commercial enterprise.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON SALE OF RIDE-HAILING SIGNAGE.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any signage that—

(1) is designed to help a passenger to identify a TNC vehicle; and

(2) either—

(A) contains a proprietary trademark or logo of a transportation network company; or

(B) purports to be signage of a transportation network company.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any person authorized by a transportation network company to sell or offer for sale signage of the transportation network company described in that subsection.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A violation of this section shall be considered to be a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) **ACTION BY FTC.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) are incorporated in this Act.

(3) **TREATMENT.**—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(d) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under any other provision of law.

SEC. 4. GAO STUDY ON INCIDENCE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT OF PASSENGERS, TNC DRIVERS, AND DRIVERS OF OTHER FOR-HIRE VEHICLES.

(a) **GAO REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of a study regarding—

(1) the incidence of fatal and non-fatal physical assault and sexual assault perpetrated in the preceding 2 calendar years (starting with calendar years 2019 and 2020 for the first study);—

(A) against TNC drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs) by passengers and riders of for-hire vehicles; and

(B) against passengers and riders by other passengers and TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including the incidences that are committed by individuals who are not TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles but who pose as TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles;

(2) the nature and specifics of any background checks conducted on prospective TNC drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including any State and local laws requiring those background checks; and

(3) the safety steps taken by transportation network companies and other for-hire vehicle services (including taxicab companies) related to rider and driver safety.

(b) **SEXUAL ASSAULT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sexual assault” means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, Tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

SEC. 5. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

H.R. 5349

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the “J.I. Washington Post Office Building”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “J.I. Washington Post Office Building”.

W.O.C. KORT MILLER PLANTENBERG POST OFFICE

H.R. 6218

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. W.O.C. KORT MILLER PLANTENBERG POST OFFICE.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the “W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other

record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office”.

CHARLES P. NORD POST OFFICE

H.R. 6220

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHARLES P. NORD POST OFFICE.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the “Charles P. Nord Post Office”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Charles P. Nord Post Office”.

JAMES A. ROGERS JR. POST OFFICE

H.R. 6221

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JAMES A. ROGERS JR. POST OFFICE.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the “James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office”.

AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK

H.R. 6611

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) **SPONSOR.**—The term “Sponsor” means the Government of France.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Sponsor may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet with respect to—

(A) restoring peace between European nations; and

(B) establishing the European Union.

(2) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), except that sections 8902(a)(1) and 8908(b) shall not apply with respect to the commemorative work.

(3) **PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment or maintenance of the commemorative work under this section.

(B) **ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**—The Sponsor shall be solely responsible for the acceptance of contributions for, and the payment of the expenses of, the establishment and maintenance of the commemorative work under this section.

(4) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If, on payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of that title.

(B) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If, on expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section, the Sponsor shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary or the Administrator of General Services, as appropriate, in accordance with the process provided in paragraph (4) of section 8906(b) of that title for accounts established under paragraph (2) or (3) of that section.

(C) DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

PFC JANG HO KIM POST OFFICE BUILDING
H.R. 6630

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PFC JANG HO KIM POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, shall be known and designated as the “PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building”.

MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE BUILDING
H.R. 6725

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHANGE OF ADDRESS FOR MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE.

Section 1 of Public Law 116-80 is amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. MARILYN MONROE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

“(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15701 Sherman Way in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the ‘Marilyn Monroe Post Office Building’.

“(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘Marilyn Monroe Post Office Building’.”.

ESTEBAN E. TORRES POST OFFICE BUILDING
H.R. 7832

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTEBAN E. TORRES POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 396

South California Avenue in West Covina, California, shall be known and designated as the “Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building”.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION (NARA) MODERNIZATION ACT

H.R. 8665

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Modernization Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

Title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 710, by striking “his approval” and inserting “approval by the President”;

(2) in section 711, by striking “he shall” and inserting “the Director shall”;

(3) in section 2108—

(A) by striking “transferred to him” and inserting “transferred to the Archivist”;

(B) by striking “appear to him” and inserting “appear to the head of the Federal agency”;

(C) by striking “his custody” and inserting “the custody of the head of the Federal agency”;

(D) by striking “he concurs,” and inserting “the Archivist concurs”;

(E) by striking “his successor in function”, each place it appears, and inserting “the successor in function of the head of the agency”; and

(F) by striking “he determines” and inserting “the Archivist determines”;

(4) in section 2109—

(A) by striking “to him” and inserting “to the Archivist”; and

(B) by striking “He may” and inserting “The Archivist may”;

(5) in section 2110—

(A) by striking “he considers” and inserting “the Archivist considers”; and

(B) by striking “his custody” and inserting “the custody of the Archivist”;

(6) in section 2112—

(A) by striking “he may”, each place it appears, and inserting “the Archivist may”;

(B) by striking “in him” and inserting “in the Archivist”;

(C) by striking “his custody” and inserting “the custody of the Archivist”; and

(D) by striking “his control” and inserting “the control of the Archivist”;

(7) in section 2307, by striking “his designee” and inserting “the designee of the Archivist”;

(8) in section 2903, by striking “by him” and inserting “by the Archivist”;

(9) in section 3308, by striking “he may” and inserting “the Archivist may”;

(10) in section 3310, by striking “he considers” and inserting “the Archivist considers”; and

(11) in section 3311—

(A) by striking “his legal custody” and inserting “the legal custody of the head of the agency of the United States Government”;

(B) by striking “his opinion” and inserting “the opinion of such head of such agency”;

(C) by striking “he shall” and inserting “such official shall”; and

(D) by striking “he disposed” and inserting “such official disposed”.

FLOOD LEVEL OBSERVATION, OPERATIONS, AND
DECISION SUPPORT ACT

S. 558

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act” or the “FLOODS Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. National Integrated Flood Information System.
- Sec. 4. Observations and modeling for total water prediction.
- Sec. 5. Service coordination hydrologists at River Forecast Centers of the National Weather Service.
- Sec. 6. Improving National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration communication of future flood risks and hazardous flash flood events.
- Sec. 7. Freshwater monitoring along the coast.
- Sec. 8. Tornado warning improvement.
- Sec. 9. Hurricane forecast improvement program.
- Sec. 10. Weather and water research and development planning.
- Sec. 11. Forecast communication coordinators.
- Sec. 12. Estimates of precipitation frequency in the United States.
- Sec. 13. Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure.
- Sec. 14. National Weather Service hydrologic research fellowship program.
- Sec. 15. Identification and support of consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information.
- Sec. 16. Gap analysis on availability of snow-related data to assess and predict flood and flood impacts.
- Sec. 17. Availability to the public of flood-related data.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL INTEGRATED FLOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a system, to be known as the “National Integrated Flood Information System”, to better inform and provide for more timely decision making to reduce flood-related effects and costs.

(b) SYSTEM FUNCTIONS.—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, shall—

(1) provide an effective flood early warning system that—

(A) collects and integrates information on the key indicators of floods and flood impacts, including streamflow, reservoir release and diversion, precipitation, soil moisture, snow water equivalent, land cover, and evaporative demand;

(B) makes usable, reliable, and timely forecasts of floods;

(C) assesses the severity of flood conditions and effects;

(D) provides information described in subparagraph (A), forecasts described in subparagraph (B), and assessments described in subparagraph (C) at the national, regional, and local levels, as appropriate; and

(E) communicates flood forecasts, flood conditions, and flood impacts to appropriate entities engaged in flood planning, preparedness, and response and post-event flood extent, including—

(i) decision makers at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels of government; and

(ii) the public;

(2) provide timely data, information, and products that reflect differences in flood conditions among localities, regions, watersheds, and States;

(3) coordinate and integrate, through interagency agreements as practicable, Federal research and monitoring in support of the flood early warning information system provided under paragraph (1);

(4) use existing forecasting and assessment programs and partnerships;

(5) make improvements in seasonal precipitation and temperature, subseasonal precipitation and temperature, and flood water prediction; and

(6) continue ongoing research and monitoring activities relating to floods, including research activities relating to—

(A) the prediction, length, severity, and impacts of floods and improvement of the accuracy, timing, and specificity of flash flood warnings;

(B) the role of extreme weather events and climate variability in floods; and

(C) how water travels over and through surfaces.

(c) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—The Administrator, through the National Integrated Flood Information System, may—

(1) engage with the private sector to improve flood monitoring, forecasts, land and topography data, and communication, if the Administrator determines that such engagement is appropriate, cost effective, and beneficial to the public and decision makers described in subsection (b)(1)(E)(i);

(2) facilitate the development of 1 or more academic cooperative partnerships to assist in carrying out the functions of the National Integrated Flood Information System described in subsection (b);

(3) use and support monitoring by citizen scientists, including by developing best practices to facilitate maximum data integration, as the Administrator considers appropriate;

(4) engage with, and leverage the resources of, entities within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such as the National Weather Service with respect to forecast and warning functions, the National Integrated Drought Information System, the Regional Climate Center, and the National Mesonet Program, to improve coordination of water monitoring, forecasting, and management; and

(5) engage with and support water monitoring by the United States Geological Survey—

(A) to improve the availability and continuity of streamflow data at critical locations through the deployment of rapid deployment gages and the flood-hardening of at-risk streamflow gauges; and

(B) to increase storm surge monitoring data through the deployment of additional storm surge sensors.

(d) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing and maintaining the National Integrated Flood Information System, the Administrator shall consult with relevant Federal, State, local,

and Tribal government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector.

(e) **COOPERATION FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Each Federal agency shall cooperate as appropriate with the Administrator in carrying out this section.

SEC. 4. OBSERVATIONS AND MODELING FOR TOTAL WATER PREDICTION.

(a) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish partnerships with 1 or more institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to evaluate observations that would improve total water prediction.

(2) **PRIORITY OBSERVATIONS.**—In establishing partnerships under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize partnerships to evaluate observations from uncrewed aerial systems.

(b) **MAINTAINED OBSERVATIONS.**—If the Administrator determines that incorporating additional observations improves total water prediction, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, continue incorporating those observations.

(c) **MODELING IMPROVEMENTS.**—The Administrator shall advance geographic coverage, resolution, skill, and efficiency of coastal oceanographic modeling, including efforts that improve the coupling of and interoperability between hydrological models and coastal ocean models.

SEC. 5. SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS AT RIVER FORECAST CENTERS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.

(a) **DESIGNATION OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the National Weather Service (in this section referred to as the “Director”) shall designate at least 1 service coordination hydrologist at each River Forecast Center of the National Weather Service.

(2) **PERFORMANCE BY OTHER EMPLOYEES.**—Performance of the responsibilities outlined in this section is not limited to the service coordination hydrologist position.

(b) **PRIMARY ROLE OF SERVICE COORDINATION HYDROLOGISTS.**—The primary role of the service coordination hydrologist shall be to carry out the responsibilities required by this section.

(c) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), consistent with the analysis described in section 409 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25; 131 Stat. 112), and in order to increase impact-based decision support services, each service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) shall, with respect to hydrology—

(A) be responsible for providing service to the geographic area of responsibility covered by the River Forecast Center at which the service coordination hydrologist is employed to help ensure that users of products and services of the National Weather Service can respond effectively to improve outcomes from flood events;

(B) liaise with users of products and services of the National Weather Service, such as the public, academia, media outlets, users in the hydropower, transportation, recreation, and agricultural communities, and forestry, land, fisheries, and water management interests, to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of the products and services of the National Weather Service;

(C) collaborate with such River Forecast Centers and Weather Forecast Offices and Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies as the Director considers appropriate in developing, proposing, and implementing plans to develop, modify, or tailor products and services of the National Weather Service to improve the usefulness of such products and services;

(D) engage in interagency partnerships with Federal, State, local, and Tribal government agencies to explore the use of forecast-informed reservoir operations to reduce flood risk;

(E) ensure the maintenance and accuracy of flooding call lists, appropriate office flooding policy or procedures, and other flooding information or dissemination methodologies or strategies; and

(F) work closely with Federal, State, local, and Tribal emergency and floodplain management agencies, and other agencies relating to disaster management, to ensure a planned, coordinated, and effective preparedness and response effort.

(2) **OTHER STAFF.**—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

(d) **ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), a service coordination hydrologist designated under subsection (a) may, with respect to hydrology—

(A) work with a State agency to develop plans for promoting more effective use of products and services of the National Weather Service throughout the State;

(B) identify priority community preparedness objectives;

(C) develop plans to meet the objectives identified under subparagraph (B); and

(D) conduct flooding event preparedness planning and citizen education efforts with and through various State, local, and Tribal government agencies and other disaster management-related organizations.

(2) **OTHER STAFF.**—The Director may assign a responsibility set forth in paragraph (1) to such other staff as the Director considers appropriate to carry out such responsibility.

SEC. 6. IMPROVING NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION COMMUNICATION OF FUTURE FLOOD RISKS AND HAZARDOUS FLASH FLOOD EVENTS.

(a) **ASSESSMENT OF FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of—

(i) the flash flood watches and warnings of the National Weather Service; and

(ii) the information delivery to support preparation and responses to floods; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Administrator with respect to the assessment required by subparagraph (A).

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of whether the watches, warnings, and information described in paragraph (1)(A) effectively—

(i) communicate risk to the general public;

(ii) inform action to prevent loss of life and property;

(iii) inform action to support flood preparation and response; and

(iv) deliver information in a manner designed to lead to appropriate action.

(B) Subject to subsection (b)(2), such recommendations as the Administrator may have for—

(i) legislative and administrative action to improve the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

(ii) such research as the Administrator considers necessary to address the focus areas described in paragraph (3).

(3) **FOCUS AREAS.**—The assessment required by paragraph (1)(A) shall focus on the following areas:

(A) Ways to communicate the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events to the public

that are most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks.

(B) Ways to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood, including partnering with emergency response agencies, as appropriate.

(C) Evaluation of information delivery to support the preparation for and response to floods.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall consult with—

(A) individuals in the academic sector, including individuals in the field of social and behavioral sciences;

(B) other weather services;

(C) media outlets and other entities that distribute the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i);

(D) floodplain managers and emergency planners and responders, including State, local, and Tribal emergency management agencies;

(E) other government users of the watches and warnings described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), including the Federal Highway Administration; and

(F) such other Federal agencies as the Administrator determines rely on watches and warnings regarding flash floods for operational decisions.

(5) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The Administrator shall engage with the National Academy of Sciences, as the Administrator considers necessary and practicable, including by contracting with the National Research Council to review the scientific and technical soundness of the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), including the recommendations under paragraph (2)(B).

(6) METHODOLOGIES.—In conducting the assessment required by paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall use such methodologies as the Administrator considers are generally accepted by the weather enterprise, including social and behavioral sciences.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO FLASH FLOOD WATCHES AND WARNINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall make such improvements to the watches and warnings described in that subsection as the Administrator considers necessary—

(A) to improve the communication of the risks posed by hazardous flash flood events; and

(B) to provide actionable geographic information to the recipient of a watch or warning for a flash flood.

(2) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a)(1)(A), the Administrator shall ensure that any recommendation under subsection (a)(2)(B) that the Administrator considers a major change—

(A) is validated by social and behavioral science using a generalizable sample;

(B) accounts for the needs of various demographics, vulnerable populations, and geographic regions;

(C) responds to the needs of Federal, State, local, and Tribal government partners and media partners; and

(D) accounts for necessary changes to federally operated watch and warning propagation and dissemination infrastructure and protocols.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) WATCH; WARNING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the terms “watch” and “warning”, with respect to a hazardous flash flood event, mean products issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, intended for use by the general public—

(i) to alert the general public to the potential for or presence of the event; and

(ii) to inform action to prevent loss of life and property.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The terms “watch” and “warning” do not include technical or specialized meteorological and hydrological forecasts, outlooks, or model guidance products.

(2) WEATHER ENTERPRISE.—The term “weather enterprise” has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8501).

SEC. 7. FRESHWATER MONITORING ALONG THE COAST.

(a) DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the availability of short- and long-term data on large-scale freshwater flooding into oceans, bays, and estuaries, including data on—

(1) flow rate, including discharge;

(2) conductivity;

(3) oxygen concentration;

(4) nutrient load;

(5) water temperature; and

(6) sediment load.

(b) DATA NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall assess the need for additional data to assess and predict the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsection (a).

(c) INVENTORY OF DATA NEEDS.—Based on the assessments required by subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall create an inventory of data needs with respect to the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) PLANNING.—In planning for the collection of additional data necessary for ecosystem-based modeling of the effect of the flooding and freshwater discharge described in subsections (a) and (b), the Administrator shall use the inventory created under subsection (c).

SEC. 8. TORNADO WARNING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 103 of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8513) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) INNOVATIVE OBSERVATIONS.—The Under Secretary shall ensure that the program periodically examines the value of incorporating innovative observations, such as acoustic or infrasonic measurements, observations from phased array radars, and observations from mesonets, with respect to the improvement of tornado forecasts, predictions, and warnings.”

SEC. 9. HURRICANE FORECAST IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Section 104(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8514(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) evaluating and incorporating, as appropriate, innovative observations, including acoustic or infrasonic measurements.”

SEC. 10. WEATHER AND WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.

Section 105(2) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8515(2)) is amended by inserting “and flood-event” after “operational weather”.

SEC. 11. FORECAST COMMUNICATION COORDINATORS.

Section 1762(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 8521(f)(1)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “may” and inserting “shall”.

SEC. 12. ESTIMATES OF PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term “Freely Associated States” means the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, which have each entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program, to be known as the “NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States”, to compile, estimate, analyze, and communicate the frequency of precipitation in the United States.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States—

(1) shall better inform the public and provide information on—

(A) temporal and spatial distribution of heavy precipitation;

(B) analyses of seasonality in precipitation; and

(C) trends in annual maximum series data; and

(2) may serve as the official source of the Federal Government on estimates of precipitation frequency and associated information with respect to the United States.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) COVERAGE.—The NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States shall include such estimates of the frequency of precipitation in the United States as the Administrator determines appropriate.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Such estimates—

(A) shall be conducted not less frequently than once every 10 years; and

(B) may be conducted more frequently if determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(3) PUBLICATION.—Such estimates and methodologies used to conduct such estimates shall be—

(A) subject to an appropriate, scientific process, as determined by the Administrator; and

(B) published on a publicly accessible website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Administrator may partner with other Federal agencies, members of the private sector, academic cooperative partnerships, or nongovernment associations to assist in carrying out the functions described in subsection (c).

(f) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may consult with relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial government agencies, research institutions, and the private sector, as the Administrator determines necessary.

(g) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may coordinate with other Federal agencies.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, from amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act, \$3,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

SEC. 13. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a committee, to be known as the “Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure” (in this section referred to as the “Water Policy Committee”).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Water Policy Committee shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Administrator.
- (2) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- (4) The Secretary of Agriculture.
- (5) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (6) The Secretary of Energy.
- (7) The Secretary of the Army.
- (8) The heads of such other agencies as the co-chairs consider appropriate.

(c) **CO-CHAIRS.**—The Water Policy Committee shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—The Water Policy Committee shall meet not less frequently than 6 times each year, at the call of the co-chairs.

(e) **GENERAL PURPOSE AND DUTIES.**—The Water Policy Committee shall ensure that agencies and departments across the Federal Government that engage in water-related matters, including water storage and supplies, water quality and restoration activities, water infrastructure, transportation on United States rivers and inland waterways, and water forecasting, work together where such agencies and departments have joint or overlapping responsibilities to—

(1) improve interagency coordination among Federal agencies and departments on water resource management and water infrastructure issues;

(2) coordinate existing water-related Federal task forces, working groups, and other formal cross-agency initiatives, as appropriate;

(3) prioritize managing the water resources of the United States and promoting resilience of the water-related infrastructure of the United States, including—

(A) increasing water storage, water supply reliability, and drought resiliency;

(B) improving water quality, source water protection, and nutrient management;

(C) promoting restoration activities;

(D) improving water systems, including with respect to drinking water, desalination, water reuse, wastewater, and flood control; and

(E) improving water data management, research, modeling, and forecasting;

(4) improve interagency coordination of data management, access, modeling, and visualization with respect to water-related matters;

(5) promote integrated planning for Federal investments in water-related infrastructure to enhance coordination and protect taxpayer investment; and

(6) support workforce development and efforts to recruit, train, and retain professionals to operate and maintain essential drinking water, wastewater, flood control, hydropower, water delivery, and water storage facilities in the United States.

(f) **CROSS-AGENCY PRIORITY RESEARCH NEEDS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Water Policy Committee shall develop and submit to Congress a list of research needs that includes needs for cross-agency research and coordination.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Assistant Administrator” means the Assistant Administrator for Weather Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) **DECISION SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The term “decision support services” means information, including data and refined products, that supports water resources-related decision-making processes.

(3) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) **NOAA LINE OFFICES.**—The term “NOAA line offices” means the following offices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:

(A) The National Ocean Service.

(B) The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.

(C) The National Marine Fisheries Service.

(D) The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.

(E) The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

(b) **HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Administrator shall establish a hydrologic research fellowship program (in this section referred to as the “program”) for qualified individuals.

(2) **QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.**—For purposes of this section, a qualified individual is an individual who is—

(A) a citizen of the United States; and

(B) enrolled in a research-based graduate program, at an institution of higher education, in a field that advances the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7), such as—

(i) hydrology;

(ii) earth sciences;

(iii) atmospheric sciences;

(iv) computer sciences;

(v) engineering;

(vi) environmental sciences;

(vii) geosciences;

(viii) urban planning; or

(ix) related social sciences.

(3) **AWARD GUIDELINES.**—Fellowships under the program shall be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Assistant Administrator.

(4) **SELECTION PREFERENCE.**—In selecting qualified individuals for participation in the program, the Assistant Administrator shall give preference to applicants from historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions.

(5) **PLACEMENT.**—The program shall support the placement of qualified individuals in positions within the executive branch of the Federal Government where such individuals can address and advance the research priorities developed by the Assistant Administrator under paragraph (7).

(6) **FELLOWSHIP TERM.**—A fellowship under the program shall be for a period of up to 2 years.

(7) **FELLOWSHIP RESEARCH PRIORITIES.**—The Assistant Administrator, in consultation with representatives from the NOAA line offices, the United States Geological Survey, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers, as appropriate, shall develop and publish priorities for the conduct of research by fellows, which may include the following:

(A) Advance the collaborative development of a flexible community-based water resources modeling system.

(B) Apply artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to advance existing hydrologic modeling capabilities.

(C) Support the evolution and integration of hydrologic modeling within an Earth Systems Modeling Framework.

(D) Improve visualizations of hydrologic model outputs.

(E) Advance the state of coupled freshwater and salt water modeling and forecasting capabilities.

(F) Advance understanding and process representation of water quality parameters.

(G) Advance the assimilation of in-situ and remotely sensed observations and data.

(H) Support the integration of social science to advance decision support services.

(I) Develop methods to study groundwater sustainability and estimate the efficiency of recharge management.

(c) **DIRECT HIRING.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—During fiscal year 2022 and any fiscal year thereafter, the head of any Federal agency may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of that title, to a position with the Federal agency a recipient of a fellowship under the program who—

(A) earned a degree from a program described in subsection (b)(2)(B);

(B) successfully fulfilled the requirements of the fellowship within the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(C) meets qualification standards established by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) **EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.**—The direct hire authority provided by this subsection shall be exercised with respect to an individual described in paragraph (1) not later than 2 years after the date on which the individual completed the fellowship under the program.

SEC. 15. IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **EXTREME WEATHER.**—The term “extreme weather” includes observed or anticipated severe and unseasonable atmospheric conditions, including drought, heavy precipitation, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms (including derechos), large hail, extreme heat, extreme cold, flooding, sustained temperatures or precipitation that deviate substantially from historical averages, and any other weather event that the Administrator determines qualifies as extreme weather.

(2) **LONG-TERM.**—The term “long-term” shall have such meaning as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in consultation with the Administrator, considers appropriate for purposes of this section.

(3) **OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS.**—The term “other environmental trends” means wildfires, coastal flooding, inland flooding, land subsidence, rising sea levels, and any other challenges relating to changes in environmental systems over time that the Administrator determines qualify as environmental challenges other than extreme weather.

(b) **IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT OF CONSISTENT, FEDERAL SET OF FORWARD-LOOKING, LONG-TERM METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.**—The Administrator shall identify, and support research that enables, a consistent, Federal set of forward-looking, long-term meteorological information that models future extreme weather events, other environmental trends, projections, and up-to-date observations, including mesoscale information as determined appropriate by the Administrator.

SEC. 16. GAP ANALYSIS ON AVAILABILITY OF SNOW-RELATED DATA TO ASSESS AND PREDICT FLOOD AND FLOOD IMPACTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Army Corps of Engineers, shall conduct an analysis of gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts, including data on the following:

(1) Snow water equivalent.

(2) Snow depth.

(3) Snowpack temperature.

- (4) Snow and mixed-phase precipitation.
 (5) Snow melt.
 (6) Rain-snow line.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on—

- (1) the findings of the gap analysis required by subsection (a); and
 (2) opportunities for additional collaboration among Federal agencies to collect snow-related data to better assess and predict floods and flood impacts.

SEC. 17. AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF FLOOD-RELATED DATA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall make flood-related data available to the public on the website of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) **COST.**—The Administrator may make the data under subsection (a) freely accessible or available at a cost that does not exceed the cost of preparing the data.

REPEALING EXISTING SUBSTANDARD PROVISIONS ENCOURAGING CONCILIATION WITH TRIBES ACT

S. 789

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Repealing Existing Substandard Provisions Encouraging Conciliation with Tribes Act” or the “RESPECT Act”.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE LAWS RELATING TO INDIANS.

(1) Section 2080 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 72) is repealed.

(2) Section 2100 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 127) is repealed.

(3) Section 2 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 128), is repealed.

(4) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 424, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 129), is amended under the heading “CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.” by striking “; that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to withhold, from any tribe of Indians who may hold any captives other than Indians, any moneys due them from the United States until said captives shall be surrendered to the lawful authorities of the United States”.

(5) Section 2087 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 130) is repealed.

(6) Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 449, chapter 132; 25 U.S.C. 137), is repealed.

(7) Section 2101 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 138) is repealed.

(8) Section 7 of the Act of June 23, 1879 (21 Stat. 35, chapter 35; 25 U.S.C. 273), is repealed.

(9) The first section of the Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612, chapter 209), is amended—

(A) under the heading “MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.” (27 Stat. 628; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the last 2 undesignated paragraphs; and

(B) under the heading “FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.” (27 Stat. 635; 25 U.S.C. 283), by striking the second undesignated paragraph.

(10) Section 18 of the Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 96, chapter 4; 25 U.S.C. 285), is amended by striking the tenth undesignated paragraph.

(11) The Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 325, chapter 3504), is amended under the heading “COMMISSIONER.” under the heading “I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.” (34 Stat. 328; 25 U.S.C. 302) by striking the fourth undesignated paragraph.

EMPOWERING THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION ACT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act”.

SEC. 2. FIRE SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 38. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a major fire, the Administrator may send incident investigators, which may include safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists, to the site of the fire to conduct a fire safety investigation as described in subsection (b).

“(b) **INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.**—A fire safety investigation conducted under this section—

“(1) shall be conducted in coordination and cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate any fire; and

“(2) shall examine the previously determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters to include use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics (movement) during the event, and costs of associated injuries and deaths.

“(c) **REPORT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), upon concluding any fire safety investigation under this section, the Administrator shall—

“(A) issue a public report to the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities on the findings of such investigation; or

“(B) collaborate with another investigating Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial agency on the report of that agency.

“(2) **EXCEPTION.**—If the Administrator, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities determines that issuing a report under paragraph (1) would have a negative impact on a potential or ongoing criminal investigation, the Administrator is not required to issue such report.

“(3) **CONTENTS.**—Each public report issued under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations on—

“(A) any other buildings with similar characteristics that may bear similar fire risks;

“(B) improving tactical response to similar fires;

“(C) improving civilian safety practices;

“(D) assessing the costs and benefits to the community of adding fire safety features; and

“(E) how to mitigate the causes of the fire.

“(d) **DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY.**—In addition to a fire safety investigation conducted pursuant to subsection (a), provided doing so would not have a negative impact on a potential or ongoing criminal investigation, the Administrator may send fire investigators to conduct a fire safety investigation at the site of any fire with unusual or remarkable context that results in losses less severe than those occurring as a result of a major fire, in coordination and cooperation with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including Federal agencies that are authorized to investigate the fire.

“(e) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(1) affect or otherwise diminish the authorities or the mandates vested in other Federal agencies;

“(2) grant the Administrator authority to investigate a major fire for the purpose of an enforcement action or criminal prosecution; or

“(3) require the Administrator to send investigators or issue a report for a major fire when the Administrator, in coordination and coopera-

tion with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, determine that it may compromise a potential or ongoing criminal investigation.

“(f) **MAJOR FIRE DEFINED.**—For purposes of this section, the term ‘major fire’ shall have the meaning given such term under regulations to be issued by the Administrator.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1518, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 349, nays 80, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]

YEAS—349

Adams	Clarke (NY)	Galleo
Aguilar	Cleaver	Garamendi
Allred	Clyburn	Garbarino
Amodei	Cohen	Garcia (CA)
Arrington	Cole	Garcia (IL)
Auchincloss	Comer	Garcia (TX)
Axne	Connolly	Gibbs
Bacon	Conway	Gimenez
Baird	Cooper	Golden
Balderson	Correa	Gomez
Barr	Costa	Gonzales, Tony
Barragan	Courtney	Gonzalez (OH)
Beatty	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bentz	Crawford	Vicente
Bera	Crenshaw	Gotthelmer
Beyer	Crow	Granger
Bice (OK)	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bilirakis	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Bishop (GA)	Davidson (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Blumenauer	Davis, Danny K.	Grijalva
Blunt Rochester	Davis, Rodney	Guest
Bonamici	Dean	Guthrie
Bost	DeFazio	Harder (CA)
Bourdeaux	DeGette	Hartzler
Bowman	DeLauro	Hayes
Boyle, Brendan	DelBene	Herrell
F.	Demings	Herrera Beutler
Brady	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)
Brown (MD)	DesJarlais	Hill
Brown (OH)	Diaz-Balart	Himes
Brownley	Dingell	Hollingsworth
Buchanan	Doggett	Horsford
Bucshon	Doyle, Michael	Houlihan
Bush	F.	Hoyer
Bustos	Duncan	Hudson
Butterfield	Dunn	Huffman
Calvert	Ellzey	Huizenga
Carbajal	Emmer	Issa
Cardenas	Escobar	Jackson Lee
Carey	Eshoo	Jacobs (CA)
Carl	Espallat	Jacobs (NY)
Carson	Evans	Jayapal
Carter (GA)	Feenstra	Jeffries
Carter (LA)	Ferguson	Johnson (GA)
Carter (TX)	Finstad	Johnson (LA)
Cartwright	Fischbach	Johnson (OH)
Case	Fitzgerald	Johnson (SD)
Casten	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (TX)
Castor (FL)	Fletcher	Jones
Castro (TX)	Flood	Joyce (OH)
Chabot	Flores	Kahele
Cheney	Foster	Kaptur
Cherfilus-	Fox	Katko
McCormick	Frankel, Lois	Keating
Chu	Franklin, C.	Keller
Ciilline	Scott	Kelly (IL)
Clark (MA)	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)

Kelly (PA) Moore (WI)
 Khanna Morelle
 Kildee Moulton
 Kilmer Mrvan
 Kim (CA) Murphy (FL)
 Kim (NJ) Nadler
 Kind Napolitano
 Kinzinger Neal
 Kirkpatrick Neguse
 Krishnamoorthi Newhouse
 Kuster Newman
 LaHood Norcross
 LaMalfa O'Halleran
 Lamb Obernolte
 Lamborn Ocasio-Cortez
 Langevin Omar
 Larsen (WA) Owens
 Larson (CT) Palazzo
 Latta Pallone
 LaTurner Panetta
 Lawrence Pappas
 Lawson (FL) Pascarell
 Lee (CA) Payne
 Lee (NV) Peltola
 Leger Fernandez Perlmutter
 Letlow Peters
 Levin (CA) Phillips
 Levin (MI) Pingree
 Lieu Pocan
 Lofgren Porter
 Long Pressley
 Lowenthal Price (NC)
 Lucas Quigley
 Luetkemeyer Raskin
 Luria Reschenthaler
 Lynch Rice (NY)
 Mace Rodgers (WA)
 Malinowski Rogers (AL)
 Malliotakis Rogers (KY)
 Maloney Ross
 Carolyn B. Rouzer
 Maloney, Sean Roybal-Allard
 Manning Ruiz
 Mast Ruppertsberger
 Matsui Rush
 McBath Rutherford
 McCarthy Ryan (NY)
 McCaul Ryan (OH)
 McClintock Salazar
 McCollum Sánchez
 McGovern Sarbanes
 McHenry Scalise
 McKinley Scanlon
 McNerney Schakowsky
 Meeks Schiff
 Meijer Schneider
 Meng Schrader
 Meuser Schrier
 Mfume Scott (VA)
 Miller-Meeks Scott, David
 Moolenaar Sessions
 Moore (UT) Sewell

NAYS—80

Aderholt Good (VA)
 Allen Gooden (TX)
 Armstrong Gosar
 Babin Green (TN)
 Banks Greene (GA)
 Bergman Griffith
 Biggs Grothman
 Bishop (NC) Harris
 Boebert Harshbarger
 Brooks Hern
 Buck Hice (GA)
 Budd Higgins (LA)
 Burchett Jackson
 Burgess Jordan
 Cammack Joyce (PA)
 Cawthorn Kustoff
 Cline Lesko
 Cloud Loudermilk
 Clyde Mann
 Davidson Massie
 Donalds McClain
 Estes Miller (IL)
 Fallon Miller (WV)
 Fleischmann Mooney
 Fulcher Moore (AL)
 Gaetz Mullin
 Gohmert Murphy (NC)

NOT VOTING—1

Hinson

□ 1425

Mr. ADERHOLT changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velázquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Williams (GA)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Yarmuth
 Zeldin

Nehls
 Norman
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Rice (SC)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Roy
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sempolinski
 Spartz
 Steube
 Taylor
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. TAKANO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended, the bills were passed and the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 1082 was amended so as to read: “A bill to prohibit the unauthorized sale of ride-hailing signage and study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives.”.

The title of H.R. 6611 was amended so as to read: “A bill to authorize the Government of France to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Pappas)	Gosar (Weber (TX))	O'Halleran (Pappas)
Beatty (Neguse)	Green (TN) (Fleischmann)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Boebert (Gaetz)	Jacobs (NY) (Sempolinski)	Pascarell (Pallone)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Johnson (TX) (Pallone)	Payne (Pallone)
Brown (MD) (Evans)	Kelly (IL) (Horsford)	Porter (Beyer)
Carter (LA) (Horsford)	Kim (NJ) (Pallone)	Pressley (Neguse)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Cherfilus- (Brown (OH))	Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)	Rush (Beyer)
Cicilline (Jayapal)	Larson (CT) (Pappas)	Sewell (DelBene)
Clyburn (Butterfield)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Simpson (Fulcher)
DeFazio (Pallone)	Levin (CA) (Huffman)	Sires (Pallone)
Dingell (Pappas)	Meeks (Horsford)	Speier (Garcia (TX))
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Newman (Correa)	Stevens (Craig)
Dunn (Salazar)	Norcross (Pallone)	Strickland (Correa)
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Ocasio-Cortez (Tlaib)	Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Espallat (Correa)		Titus (Pallone)
		Welch (Pallone)

REMEMBERING LIVES LOST AT SANDY HOOK

(Mrs. HAYES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 26 beautiful lives that were lost on December 14, 2012.

Today marks 10 years since 20 innocent children and 6 selfless educators were murdered at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut.

Newtown is a small community with a big heart, a community that changed forever 10 years ago. Bonded by a shared grief no one can ever truly comprehend, the lives of my constituents in this community were reshaped forever.

While this community has mourned the loss of their loved ones, they have also honored their memories through

service. Every single family who lost a loved one at Sandy Hook has found a way to be of service, with everything from violence prevention programs like Sandy Hook Promise, to Embrace Hope, which is an equine therapy program. There is the Ana Grace Project and Ben's Lighthouse, Charlotte's Litter Therapy Dog Program, the Emilie Parker Art Connection, and everything from butterflies to puppies. There is the Vicki Soto Project, which is a fund to promote a love of teaching.

These are just a few, but every single family affected honored the memory of their loved ones through service. These families have all found ways to turn their grief into action.

While I recognize that we have so much work to do as legislators in this body, my only ask of you today, colleagues, is that we not let the deaths of these children be in vain and that we recommit ourselves to making our schools and our communities safe and find ways to turn solemn moments like this into action.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LIVES LOST IN THE SANDY HOOK SHOOTING

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in continuing remembrance of the victims of the shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School on December 14, 2012.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1442

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHRADER) at 2 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 9525, EXTEND THE FUNDING OF GOVERNMENT THROUGH FEBRUARY 3, 2023

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up H.R. 9525 to extend the funding of government through February 3, 2023.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.